

orders from higher headquarters. George was awarded a Silver Star for heroism during the action.

After Korea, George had assignments literally around the world but not surprisingly, fate found George, now a full Colonel, in Vietnam during 1963–4 assigned initially as a deputy Corps Advisor in the Mekong Delta, and later as the Inspector General of Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, working directly under General William Westmoreland. George was subsequently assigned as the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Training for the Military District of Washington and retired on 30 April 1967. George's awards include: the Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal with three Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal, the POW Medal, numerous campaign medals; the Combat Infantryman Badge with star, the War Department General Staff Device, and the Parachutist Badge.

Following retirement, George did volunteer work with numerous benevolent and veterans groups. From 1974–80, George was the Director of Graduate Admissions at Southeastern University while he concurrently studied for his Masters in Business and Public Administration. He served a three year appointment to the Veterans Administration Advisory Committee for Former Prisoners of War. He was active with the scouts and served in Armenian community relief and religious organizations and was most recently the Commander of the local chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War.

In 1838 a young Abraham Lincoln spoke of "the generation just gone to rest," and the War for Independence by saying:

"At the close of that struggle, nearly every adult male had been a participator in some of its scenes. The consequence was, that of those scenes, in the form of a husband, a father, a son or a brother, a living history was to be found in every family—a history bearing the indubitable testimonies of its own authenticity, in the limbs mangled, in the scars of wounds received, in the midst of the very scenes related—a history, too, that could be read and understood alike by all, the wise and the ignorant, the learned and the unlearned. But those histories are gone. They can be read no more forever. They were a fortress of strength; but what invading foemen could never do the silent artillery of time has done; the leveling of its walls. They are gone. . . ."

Thousands of our World War II heroes are leaving us every day. Centreville needs a lasting reminder of their service and sacrifice for all the generations to come. Please lend your support to designate the United States Post Office at 5003 Westfields Blvd, Centreville, VA as the "Colonel George Juskalian Post Office." Thank you for your consideration.

Very respectfully submitted,

FLOYD D. HOUSTON,
Commander.

RECOGNIZING THE WORK AND IMPORTANCE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHERS

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 702 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 702) recognizing the work and importance of special education teachers.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. DORGAN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The resolution (S. Res. 702) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, read as follows:

S. RES. 702

Whereas, in 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that children with disabilities have the same right to receive a quality education in the public schools as their nondisabled peers and, in 1975, the Congress passed Public Law 94-142 guaranteeing students with disabilities the right to a free appropriate public education;

Whereas, according to the Department of Education, approximately 6,600,000 children (roughly 13 percent of all school-aged children) receive special education services;

Whereas there are over 370,000 highly qualified special education teachers in the United States;

Whereas the work of special education teachers requires special education teachers to be able to interact and teach students with specific learning disabilities, hearing impairments, speech or language impairments, orthopedic impairments, visual impairments, autism, combined deafness and blindness, traumatic brain injury, and other health impairments;

Whereas special education teachers—

- (1) are dedicated;
- (2) possess the ability to understand the needs of a diverse group of students;
- (3) have the capacity to use innovative teaching methods tailored to a unique group of students; and
- (4) understand the differences of the children in their care;

Whereas special education teachers must have the ability to interact and coordinate with a child's parents or legal guardians, social workers, school psychologists, occupational and physical therapists, and school administrators, as well as other educators to provide the best quality education for their students;

Whereas special education teachers help to develop an individualized education program for every special education student based on the needs and abilities of the student; and

Whereas special education teachers dedicate themselves to preparing special education students for success in school and beyond: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Congress—

- (1) recognizes the amount of work required to be a special education teacher; and
- (2) commends special education teachers for their sacrifices and dedication to preparing individuals with special needs for high school graduation, college success, and rewarding careers.

MEASURE READ FIRST TIME—S.J. RES. 42

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I understand there is a joint resolution at the desk. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the title of the joint resolution for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 42) to extend the continuing resolution until February 18, 2011.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I now ask for its second reading, and in order to place the joint resolution on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard. The joint resolution will receive its second reading on the next legislative day.

Mr. DORGAN. Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi is recognized.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

TREATY WITH RUSSIA ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE WEAPONS—Continued

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, America had an election on November 2. Let me begin by reminding my colleagues that the American people spoke loudly and clearly in November and chose a far different team to serve in Washington. A vastly different leadership will soon take over in the House of Representatives, and a substantially different group of Senators was chosen by the American people in the election on November 2.

It seems the leadership of this lame-duck Senate is determined, in the waning days of 2010, to pack quite a bit of legislation that normally is debated over a considerable amount of time into just a few days—not only the START treaty that we are on now but also don't ask, don't tell and supposedly the majority leader has not given up on the DREAM Act, which would provide amnesty to many illegal immigrants, and also there is the massive Omnibus appropriations bill with 2,000-plus pages.

So we are here at this time, realizing that if the Congress doesn't act, the government will run out of money on Saturday. I assume a short-term CR will be done to address that. But certainly, it would be much easier if we passed what the minority leader suggested today; that is, a reasonable short-term resolution, so the government can be funded and the lights can stay on until mid-February, and the newly elected Congress—the people's choice—can best decide these great issues that are facing our country.

I did find it interesting, a few moments ago, to hear the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee scold the Senate about the number of filibusters we have supposedly had in this term of Congress. I believe the statement was made that we have had more filibusters in the last 2 years than we have had in decades or since World War II or words to that effect. Here is why that statement is only true in a very technical sense.

It has been the practice of the majority, during the 3 years I have been in the Senate—and from what I understand much longer before that—to